

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVIII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905.

NO. 45

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

What They Are Doing and Where They Go

NEWS AROUND TOWN

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., June 26.—Butter firm at 20c. Output of the week, 963,000 lbs.

L. B. Grice transacted business in Chicago on Monday.

Ladies' sandals at less than cost at John Engman's.

L. B. Grice has delivered six pianos in the last thirty days.

Ladies' white sandals at less than cost to close out. John Engman.

Don't forget the social given by the Ladies Aid society on Friday evening.

L. B. Grice sold to Ethel Thayer a new Thomson piano.

Andrew White of Waukegan was calling on Antioch friends Wednesday.

Miss Gertie Felter just received from L. B. Grice a new Price & Teeple piano.

Frank Ranyard had the misfortune to lose one of his horses one day last week.

For Sale—A buggy and harness. Prof. O. A. Linnerren, Antioch, Ill. Do not call Saturdays. 44w2

I have on hand some odd sizes in ladies' oxfords that I am closing out at less than cost. John Engman.

G. R. Olcott purchased from L. B. Grice a new Story & Clark piano for their daughter Shirley.

The new Catholic church at Wilmet is completed and was dedicated on Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. E. L. Newell, her daughter June, and son Daniel, of Chicago, are here for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Waldman of Grayslake visited with Antioch friends on Saturday last.

Write to Alden, Biding & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 61f

Rev. G. D. Cleworth of Chicago is visiting with his brother, Rev. Wm. C. Cleworth at this place.

Alex D. Yowker and Reuben Turnock of Trevor visited Chicago and St. Joe, Michigan on Sunday last.

Harvey Watson of Chicago was visiting his parents and calling on Antioch friends over Sunday.

Wanted—A girl to do general house work in small family. Call on or address Mrs. C. O. Dorchester, Lake Marie, Ill.

There will be dances at O. E. Herman's Bluff Lake resort every evening during July to which everyone is invited.

Mrs. Walter Thomas (nee Cora Efinger) of Milwaukee, Wis., visited with relatives in this vicinity the past week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Moore (nee Nettie Little), of Grand Rapids, Mich. on Sunday, June 18, a nine pound son.

New and second hand pianos and sewing machines for sale or rent, or will trade for horses. L. B. Grice. 201f

I have a few pairs of men's black oxfords that I will sell at less than cost. These are real bargains. Come and see them. John Engman.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Healey of Millford, Neb., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Felter and other friends in this vicinity a few days last week.

The Wisconsin Central rail road will issue excursion rate tickets to all points on the line on July 4, at 1 1/2 regular fare. These tickets are good to return on the fifth.

The following were in attendance at the district convention of Rebekahs at Evanston from Antioch on Tuesday: Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Harrison, Mrs. J. Cribb, Mrs. N. Burnett, Mrs. A. Vickers, Mrs. B. F. Van Patten, C. E. Blunt.

For Sale a half interest in 15 horse power Rumley engine nearly new, with tank and wagon, and one 30x40 Aultman Taylor separator with swinging stacker. Will sell cheap. Call on or address Jay R. Cribb, Antioch, Ill. 44w3

Lessons on the Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar and Mandolin and instruction in Harmony may be had at the studio of Prof. O. A. Linnerren, Antioch. Can furnish the above instruments carefully selected, and at low prices. The piano handled is high grade and unsurpassed in beauty of tone, evenness of scale, workmanship and durability. Prof. O. A. Linnerren. 82m6

We have a few pairs of ladies' French heel shoes that we will close out at less than cost. Come and see them. John Engman.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hoyerndt and Mrs. M. Farrier spent the latter part of last and the fore part of this week visiting with friends in Chicago.

Miss Ruth Seymour left on Saturday morning for Lake Geneva where she expects to remain with relatives for the next two months.

Mrs. Emilio R. Wills and son of Brooklyn, N. Y., who have been visiting with relatives in this vicinity left on Monday for Denver, Colorado.

A few odd pairs of men's and boy's shoes at prices that will astonish you. Come and examine them. They are way down below cost. John Engman.

The Queen of the West dance hall has been rented by Stein's orchestra of Chicago, for the season, and dances will be given there every Saturday evening. Tickets 25 cents, ladies free.

On Wednesday of last week Hugh Brogan had the misfortune to have his shoulder hurt while firing a gun which had become rusty. The gun "kicked" and bruised his shoulder quite badly.

Patriotic Social.

A patriotic social will be given by the Ladies Aid society of the M. E. church on Friday evening, June 30.

PROGRAM

Chorus.....Ladies Aid Society
Trio.....Soldiers Chorus
Recitation.....Mrs. Vickers
Piano Trio.....Moonlight Dance
Chorus.....Ladies Aid
Duet.....Brave Boys are They
Recitation.....Mrs. McDougall
Duet.....America Forever
Chorus.....Ladies Aid
A red, white and blue supper will be served in the basement, after which a flag drill will be given by the children.
Adults, 15 cents. Children 10 cents.

For County Fair.

Directors of the Lake county fair agricultural society met in Libertyville last Tuesday and definite arrangements were made for the construction of new and the repairing of old buildings on the county fair grounds. Among the improvements the grand stand is to be remodeled and extended 50 feet and a new barn 34 by 80 feet is to be erected. The fair will open in September.

Secretary Morse is already receiving inquiries of horsemen to whom the purses to be hung up this year appeal, and a speed program to be a record breaker is promised.

DELANVAN HAS A NEW POSTMASTER

Edward Morrissey, a young attorney of Delavan, has been appointed as postmaster to succeed Mrs. Adele Barnes, who some time ago was removed from the position because of a deficit of \$2,500 in her accounts with the government.

Although the appointment was made in Washington Friday, a number of Mr. Morrissey's friends who had not heard of the fact called on Congressman Cooper at Hotel Racine on Saturday to work in behalf of their candidate, and were much pleased to learn that the appointment had already been made and that Mr. Morrissey would take hold of the work within a few days.

Since the removal of Mr. Barnes the office has been conducted by her bondsmen who were compelled to make good the amount of her shortage.

The appointment of Mr. Morrissey has caused considerable surprise as it was not known that he was an active candidate for the position or that he had sufficient backing to secure the job.

Nothing is known concerning the action to be taken against Mrs. Barnes, although it seems to be the general opinion of the people that she will be prosecuted. The postoffice department, however, is very reticent concerning the matter and no information is forthcoming.

Mrs. Barnes is under arrest and has been liberated on bonds of \$1,000. She claims to know nothing of the shortage or how it occurred.

A Sugar Anecdote.

A famous parliamentary anecdote hinges on sugar. Pitt (Lord Chatham), when speaking, probably on the West Indian slave question, began his speech: "Sugar, Mr. Speaker," the peculiarity of its commencement eliciting a roar of laughter from the house. Nothing daunted, Pitt began, "Sugar, Mr. Speaker." The laughter was renewed, but not so vehemently. A third time the great orator reiterated the same formula in a voice of thunder, turning round about with a look which effectively stopped any further display of ribaldry and amid perfect silence continued his speech.

WALLACE IS PUT OUT

Chief Engineer of Isthmian Canal Resigns at Order of the President

DIFFERENCE IN VIEWS

Strife Over Matters of Policy Brings About a Big Upheaval in Panama Canal Commission

John F. Wallace, chief engineer for the Panama Canal commission has resigned his position under pressure from President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft. This statement was practically confirmed by Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the commission. Mr. Shonts declared that he was not at liberty to talk, and that the announcement would have to come from President Roosevelt direct. He declared also that the forced retirement of the chief engineer would in no way affect his (Mr. Shonts') position with the canal board, nor would it lead to a reorganization of the board. On the other hand, the rumor is strong that there will be a reorganization of the board at an early date.

The resignation of Mr. Wallace came after several stormy sessions of the canal board and after several conferences between the President, the chief engineer and Mr. Shonts. The disagreement was entirely over the policy to be pursued in the construction of the canal. It was found after Mr. Wallace left for Panama that there was a serious difference between his ideas and those of President Roosevelt and Chairman Shonts of the commission. The chief engineer was hastily summoned to Washington.

It is hinted that Mr. Wallace allowed certain matters to creep into his department which would not look well if public notice should be given them. There is, however, not the slightest hint of suspicion against the honesty of the chief engineer, and if criticism is due it is said to be on the ground solely of his having placed too much confidence in some of his subordinates.

It is known that ever since the reorganization of the Panama Canal board Mr. Wallace has not been happy on account of his views differing from those of the members of the commission. Mr. Shonts, being a close and life-long personal friend of Mr. Wallace, was inclined to endorse the policy of construction which was outlined by the chief engineer. In doing so he is said to have come in direct conflict with the President, which has led to a strong rumor that his resignation will soon follow that of Mr. Wallace.

To several of his warm personal friends Mr. Shonts confirmed the statement that Mr. Wallace had been forced to resign. It is recalled that when Mr. Wallace left the position of assistant second vice-president and general manager of the Isthmian Central railroad to accept the position of chief engineer for the Panama Canal commission he did so with conditions. The main condition was that he be given absolute authority upon questions of construction and methods to be used in constructing the canal. The board and the President were left free to say whether they wanted a seal-level canal or a canal with locks, but having determined this they were to leave the chief engineer unhampered in his work.

Mr. Wallace stated to the President before accepting the position that if he was to be held responsible for results he would have to be left free to map out his policy and to adhere to it.

In that event, if there should be a failure he and he alone would be responsible for that failure. On the other hand, if the construction of the canal, which was to cost between \$200,000,000 and \$350,000,000, should turn out to be a tremendous success, then he, Mr. Wallace, wanted to have full credit for the engineering features.

This matter was discussed thoroughly and was, according to Mr. Wallace, clearly understood before he accepted the position. The various members of the first board agreed to this, and it was with this understanding that Mr. Wallace, whose salary was fixed at \$30,000, accepted the position.

This Little Commission Notice.

To owners and occupants of lands in Antioch Township, you and each of you are hereby notified to cut all Canada thistles on the premises owned or occupied by you before they go to seed, as I shall see that the law is fully observed.

R. D. Emmons,
Canada Thistle Commissioner
of the Town of Antioch, Lake County, Illinois.

The Difference.

"Grandpa, what's the difference between you and a rooster?" "I give it up." "A rooster has a comb, and you don't need any."—London Telegraph.

Exchange Screenings.

A German scientist says yawning is healthful. This being the case, why not quit taking pills and go to church?

A man who thinks he has married an angel, may consider himself very fortunate if she turns out to be a good cook.

A Texas man is scouring the country for a man who eloped with his mule and his wife. He announces that if the fellow will only return the mule he will forgive him, as it would be no trouble to get another wife.

A Scotch domine, after telling his little scholars the story of Ananias and Sapphira, asked them: "Why does not God strike everybody dead who tells a lie? After a long silence one little fellow exclaimed, 'Because there wouldn't be nobody left.'"

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said, 'I'll pay before I go to bed, the debt I owe the printer?' There are some, we know full well, who never such a tale can tell; but they we fear will go to—well, the place where there's no winter.

Bound hand and foot and gagged, the maiden was put in a gunnysack, and unable to move or scream, felt herself carried down a flight of stairs, put into a buggy and then driven down the street. Ineffectually she tried to release herself from the gag. Alas. She was bound too securely. Finally the conveyance stopped. She was again carried into a building, fainting and gasping for breath; the sack was taken from her head. The villain, still masked, took the gag from her mouth, his eyes gleaming like coals of fire through his black mask; released her and hissed through his tightly clenched teeth: "There, my pretty bird, you may scream and yell as loud as you please; no human ear will ever reach you. You are in my power. Do you hear? Totally within my power." "Where, O where am I?" she gasped. "In a store that never advertises," she was the response. "Alas! alas!" she moaned. "No power on earth can save me; no one will look for me here," and the poor girl fainted.

ONLY ONE DAY'S RACE

The managers of the Libertyville Trotting Association announce that there will be but one day's racing at their track and that will be on July 4th. This is made necessary on account of the other races not filling. The races for this day will be filled with the best horses with attractive purses, and those who attend will witness all of the fast ones out.

J. S. Gridley, Sec'y.

Sermons and Prophecies.

Bishop Ellison Capers of South Carolina was talking about the aversion to sermon reading many congregations have. "They deem," said Bishop Capers, "that a sermon that is read lacks life and fire. Sometimes, to a sermon-reading pastor, they will make cutting and sarcastic remarks anent the custom."

"A sermon-reading clergyman, a friend of mine, called one day on a humble parishioner. This parishioner was a cobbler. He sat mending a pair of shoes and reading his Bible at the same time."

"What are you doing, Giles?" said my friend, with a benevolent smile.

"Prophesying," Giles answered.

"Prophesying? Nonsense," said my friend.

"Well," said the cobbler, curtly, "if readin' a sermon is preachin', isn't readin' a prophecy prophesying?"

Venezuelan Laughs at Castro. Louis Castro, right fielder of the Kansas City baseball team, is a native of Venezuela and a nephew of the president of that scrappy republic. He was educated in Manhattan College, New York, where he learned to play baseball. Castro is a citizen of the United States and laughs heartily over the antics of his uncle and the Venezuelan army. "Why," he says, "if I ever hear that the Venezuelan army has sailed for this country I'll take two of our players and we'll chase 'em into the gulf. I wouldn't want any of them hurt, as some of them might be fellows I used to play mumble-the-peg with around the palace. I would just duck 'em, spank 'em and put the army on a freighter and send 'em back home."

Tea Cigarettes Supplant Morphine. London fashion devotees are said to be giving up morphine tablets in favor of cigarettes made from carefully blended green and black teas, the nervous effects of smoking which are even more powerful than that produced by tobacco. Dizziness, partial stupor and extravagant visions are given as the leading symptoms, victims having frequently to be sent to private sanatoria.—London Good Health.

GIRLS ADRIFT ON THE LAKE

Helpless in Disabled Boat, They Summon Help by Waving White Skirt

GOT FAR FROM SHORE

Wind Blows Boat Out Into Lake and Our Lock Breaks When Girls Try to Fight Their Way Back

Taking off her white skirt and waving it frantically as a signal of distress, Miss Helen Haggerty of Chicago brought assistance to herself and Miss Mary Postill, who were adrift in a boat and fast being blown out into the lake Sunday.

This was one of the features of a day and evening of heat, humidity and storm. While the thermometer did not reach any record-breaking point, the "stickiness" made thousands uncomfortable.

The accident to Miss Haggerty and Miss Postill occurred in the afternoon. The young women, who live in the North Shore Sanitarium at Winnetka, started out in a rowboat. The wind was strong off shore and they were soon some distance from land. When they began to make efforts to row in their oar lock broke and they tried in vain to attract the attention of people on shore. Then Miss Haggerty, as a last resort, took off her skirt and waved it.

The signal was seen at the sanitarium and the Evanston life-saving crew notified, while Matthew Neidermeier, a gardener, put out in a rowboat. Neidermeier overtook the girls three miles out, but was unable to bring them in, as the wind was very strong and the lake rough.

Harvey Wilson of Winnetka also went to their assistance in a small sailboat, and he reached the boat about the time the Evanston life-saving crew appeared at the shore with their boat. The young women had then drifted five miles out into the lake. Wilson took them into his boat and brought them to shore. Neidermeier was unable to pull ashore in the face of the wind, and the life saving crew took him in tow and brought him in, but the boat that the young women were in was left adrift.

Brilliant Record of a Newspaper Man.

The success which has attended William E. Curtis, the famous correspondent of The Chicago Record-Herald, is rarely attained by newspaper writers. Beginning his career in Chicago in 1872 as reporter, he rapidly rose to the position of managing editor. He resigned that position on receiving a government appointment as secretary of the South American commission. Mr. Curtis traveled extensively in Central and South America while in this position, producing several popular volumes as the result of his literary labors. Afterward co-operating with Secretary of States James G. Blaine, Mr. Curtis organized the work of the bureau of American republics, with the result that he was placed in charge of that organization; and at the World's Columbian Exposition he distinguished himself by his labors as the executive head of the Latin-American department. As correspondent of The Chicago Record-Herald Mr. Curtis' travels have carried him into every section of the United States as well as into all quarters of the globe. His China and Japan letters were published in book form; likewise his letters from England, Germany and France, as well as those written during his travels in Mexico and South America.

No newspaper correspondent possesses the facility shown by Mr. Curtis in writing on any of the diversified subjects embraced in his correspondence and making it luminous. Nor is any correspondent followed so closely year after year by the thousands of readers of The Chicago Record-Herald. On his recent trip to the Holy Land Mr. Curtis' letters have been read more closely than ever, and his descriptions of that interesting section of the globe as it appears today have been quoted everywhere. A daily letter from Mr. Curtis appears in The Chicago Record-Herald.

Easily Cured of "Cancer."

A New Yorker who recently lost his father from cancer of the throat seemed suddenly afflicted with the same disease. His throat bothered him incessantly, his speech became almost unintelligible and he grew haggard and thin from anxiety and pain. Most of all he missed his cigars, for his physician at once cut off all smoking. One day he met an old college friend who had developed into a successful dentist. In the course of their first conversation the patient mentioned that he had been having sore trouble with the plate attached to an upper set of false teeth.

A large and complicated bridge was finally inserted and the plate discarded. To the patient's amazement, the throat trouble disappeared along with the plate.

KEEPING ORDER IN CHURCH

Wrong Man Felt Force of Dr. Hirsch's Rebuke.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch the Jewish rabbi has a reputation for severity and sarcasm, which the following story illustrates:

Two reporters entered Sinai Temple in Chicago several minutes late one night where Dr. Hirsch was lecturing. The second of the two newspaper men carelessly slammed the door behind him. Dr. Hirsch stopped talking instantly and fixed a withering gaze on the representative of the press. The man who had slammed the door sank into the first vacant seat; but the other reporter was slightly deaf, and knew that if he sat in the back part of the temple he could not hear the lecture.

So he started down the long center aisle; but the pews were well filled that night, and the only vacant seat he could see was in the front pew, directly in front of the pulpit. For this he started, and under Dr. Hirsch's fierce stare went faster and faster until he finally slid into the seat.

Then Dr. Hirsch raised his eyes to the congregation and said in a loud voice: "Will the ushers please lock the doors!"—The Sunday Magazine.

False Logic.

"That is false logic," said Congressman Hepburn in the course of an address. "Such logic as that reminds me of the reasoning of a certain surgeon."

"This surgeon one Saturday afternoon performed before a large class, in a fine amphitheater, some thirty swift operations. At the end, as he was washing his hands, a young assistant tipped over to him and whispered in his ear:

"In the Higgins case, sir, there appears to have been some mistake."

"A mistake in the Higgins case? I think not," said the surgeon.

"Yes," the other insisted. "You cut off Higgins' wrong leg, sir."

"Oh, well, that is of no consequence," said the surgeon. "We can cure the other one, so it comes to the same thing in the end."—Buffalo Enquirer.

Indian Good Reads Association.

The Indians of the Choctaw tribe, in Indian Territory, have formed a good roads association.

HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING

Conrad Keppler, a German 35 years of age, had a narrow escape from losing his life in the lake just off Eichelman park, Kenosha. Sunday afternoon, and after fighting for life in the water for more than fifteen minutes he was pulled out by an unknown man who was too modest to give his name to the crowd which cheered his efforts from the shore.

Keppler had gone to the boat house at Eichelman park just after 1 o'clock. He seemed to be under the influence of liquor but notwithstanding this fact he secured a boat and started for a row. Keppler shot off toward the north and in a few minutes the crowd at the park noticed that he was having trouble with one of the oars. In his effort to replace the oar in the lock he plunged head first into the lake. For a minute he managed to keep hold of the boat but a gust of wind coming up blew his coat over his head and he was forced to release his hold. The crowd on the bank rushed to the breakwater powerless to aid the drowning man while the keeper of the boat house hurried to a telephone and summoned the members of the Life Saving crew.

In the meantime a little fellow who had been watching the accident slowly drew off his coat and without a word started to the rescue of the man. It took him 10 minutes to reach the drowning man, but when he got there he pulled him into the boat and rowed back to the beach. As soon as he reached the beach he took up his coat and left without even so much as giving his name. By this time the members of the Life Saving crew were out and they managed to pick up the boat.

Keppler was badly frightened, but he suffered no other ill effects from his long fight in the water.

Robert Wilkes, 21094

Will make the season of 1905 at my barn in Antioch, and can until further notice, be found there for service every Monday and Tuesday. Terms \$20.00 to insure.

H. Hermann.

Jim H. Medoc.

The Percheron Stallion is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America and his number is 41077. Is black, foaled in August, 1902, and weighs 1550. A well built colt with good bone and action. His third dam has eight top crosses. Terms—\$3.00 to insure. Can be seen at his home 2 1/2 miles north and 2 miles west of Salem station. For further particulars call on or address J. H. Rafferty, Salem, Wis. 421f

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

AROUND THE WORLD

Knight, Donnelly & Co. of Chicago, one of the largest brokerage firms in the country, went to the wall, with liabilities placed in excess of \$250,000. Edward C. Potter was appointed receiver by Judge Landis of the federal district court.

Many believe that Benjamin H. Gaskill, whose manipulation of stock certificates was one of the causes of the crash of the Philadelphia City Trust Company, did not die in May, but is still alive and in hiding, awaiting an opportunity to slip away to Europe.

Fanned by a stiff northwest gale, the flames from a fire which broke out in the building occupied by the Willard Storage Battery Company, in the center of the wholesale district of Cleveland, did \$100,000 damage before they were extinguished by a rainstorm.

A dispatch from Peking by way of Tokio says it is officially announced that within twelve years constitutionality government will be established in China, and that the intervening period will be employed in bringing about the reforms necessary for so great a change.

Ellwood Garman, convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of William Murray, was found dead in his cell at Milltown, Pa. He committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. Garman was a brother of John M. Garman, former Democratic State chairman.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ikona was sunk by the Russian cruiser Terek 150 miles north of Hongkong. The crew was landed at Singapore by the Dutch steamer Perak, which the Terek met on June 19. The Ikona was carrying mails and rice from Hongkong to Yokohama.

Frank Campbell, member of the Kansas City, Kan., school board, was found guilty of the charge of accepting a bribe by a jury in the District Court. The penalty for the offense is from one to five years in the penitentiary. The specific charge against Campbell was that of accepting money from a contractor, who, as the result of this consideration, secured an important contract from the school board.

The standing of the base ball clubs in the National League is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
New York...44 18	Cincinnati...33 20
Philadelphia...34 24	St. Louis...25 30
Pittsburgh...30 26	Boston...19 40
Chicago...37 27	Brooklyn...17 45

Standing of the American League:

W. L.	W. L.
Cleveland...33 19	Boston...23 26
Chicago...33 20	New York...20 30
Philadelphia...32 21	Washington...21 33
Detroit...27 27	St. Louis...21 34

Standing of the American Association:

W. L.	W. L.
Columbus...40 24	St. Paul...32 32
Minneapolis...39 25	Louisville...26 37
Milwaukee...38 25	Kansas City...25 39
Indianapolis...31 29	Toledo...20 40

Standing of the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Des Moines...34 21	Omaha...27 24
Sioux City...31 20	Colorado Springs...17 35
Denver...30 20	St. Joseph...16 35

BREVITIES.

Robert Brodie, a railroad man of Henderson, Ky., was drowned in the Ohio river by falling from a skiff.

A Leary steam swept Harlem and the Bronx, demolishing a building in course of erection, killing one man and injuring two.

A Brussels correspondent says France, fearing attack through Belgium, has warned Belgium to strengthen fortifications.

F. R. Lubbeck, ex-Governor of Texas, who was the last of the Civil War Governors either North or South, died at Austin, Texas.

Thomas A. Edison's eyes and stomach are affected by experiments with radium and his assistant died, as alleged, from the same cause.

Chief Engineer Wallace has been forced out of the Panama commission by President Roosevelt after a clash of views as to policy.

Russia has notified President Roosevelt that M. Nelidoff and Baron Rosen will act as her plenipotentiaries at the Washington peace conference.

Fred R. Green, cashier of the closed Fredonia National Bank, Fredonia, N. Y., charged with a false entry on the bank books, surrendered and gave bail in \$10,000.

Miss Lillian Moore of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., whose skull was fractured when two cars filled with excursionists crashed together at Fishkill Landing, died without regaining consciousness.

The annual convention of the Colorado State Commercial Association has directed its officers to issue a call for a western immigration congress. Governors of all Western States will be asked to name five delegates.

Ion Perdicaris, who was captured by Moroccan bandits a year ago, and later released at the instance of the United States government, is a guest of Rear Admiral French B. Chadwick at the naval station at Newport, R. I.

Thomas M. Casey, cashier of the Salmon & Salmon bank in Clinton, Mo., was arrested on a charge of forging two notes aggregating \$10,000, preferred by W. M. Stevens. Casey had hypotheated the original notes in Kansas City.

A serious disaster occurred near Copenhagen, Denmark, when the Danish cadet training schooner Georg-Sue was rammed and sunk by the British steamer Anconia. The Georg-Sue sank in one and one-half minutes. Twenty-two cadets were drowned and fifty-seven rescued.

It is freely rumored that the viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, has either already tendered his resignation or shortly will do so, in consequence of the decision of the home government whereby Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the forces of India, has been given complete control of the army in India.

HUGE MINE IN FLAMES.

Mountain of Coal in Colorado Burning and Man Is Helpless.

The town of Newcastle, Colo., where President Roosevelt left the railway train to plunge into the wilderness, is celebrated as the location of a subterranean fire which is gradually consuming a mountain of coal—one of the most valuable deposits in the Rocky Mountains, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald.

There are many burning mines in the United States—coal banks that have caught fire and cannot be extinguished. There used to be one within the city limits of Pittsburgh, which had been burning for a generation when I last heard about it, and may be burning yet. The coal originally caught fire from a gas explosion and the operators were not able to put it out. There are several burning mines in the anthracite region, also. Some of them are situated so that they cannot be flooded and others are allowed to burn because they are not worth enough to justify the expense of putting the fires out.

Near Marshall, Boulder county, Colo., a 300-acre furnace has been burning since the early '60s and millions of dollars' worth of coal has been consumed. Many thousands have been expended in trying to extinguish the flames during the last forty years that they have raged, without avail. All efforts have been unsuccessful and the owners have now abandoned the property to burn itself out.

Up in the Bad Lands of North Dakota in the Little Missouri valley several seams of lignite coal have been burning for years. They were on fire when the first white man went into that country and there is no way to quench the flames. In the Bull Mountains, north of Billings, Mont., is another big fire that has been burning for thirty years or more. But none of them is so important as the burning mountain at Newcastle, Colo. You can see the fire on the hillside if you pass that way on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. The porters of the sleepers usually notify passengers on night trains when they approach the place.

"The coal goes into the hill, dipping at an angle of forty-five degrees," said E. H. Parker, the coal expert of the geological survey, "and the mining was done by a shaft which passed through several seams. Five of them were of workable thickness, respectively, five, eight, twelve, twenty-two, to twenty-four, and from forty to fifty feet in thickness, all clean, good coal; but it was very gaseous and when it slacked off and gathered in little piles, the columns that were left to support the roof, chemical decomposition occurred, which generated a high heat and finally spontaneous combustion. This was about five or six years ago and finally the company, being unable to control the fire, was compelled to abandon the property."

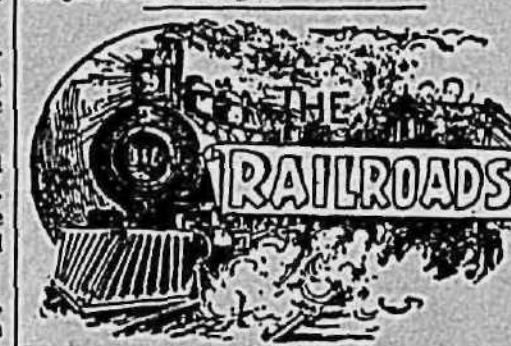
DISMISSES BOWEN IN DISGRACE

President Takes Drastic Action in the Venezuelan Controversy.

Herbert W. Bowen, minister to Venezuela, has been dismissed from the diplomatic service by the President, who, through Secretary Taft, has also admonished Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis for participating in Venezuelan business enterprises while American minister in Caracas.

The President in his review to Mr. Taft scathingly arraigns Minister Bowen, declaring that his conduct is "especially reprehensible"; that Mr. Bowen asked one of his witnesses to enter the employ of a certain company for the purpose, "in plain words, of stealing" documents which he hoped might incriminate Mr. Loomis; and that Mr. Bowen has "evidently for many months, indeed, for the last two years, devoted himself" to hunting up scandal and gossip until it became a monomania and caused him "to show complete disloyalty" to the country he represented. Mr. Taft says there was nothing dishonorable in the transactions in which Mr. Loomis figured, but that he was not discreet, and that Mr. Loomis was not justified in becoming personally interested in any of the schemes, either with a mere nominal interest or substantial interest.

Mr. Taft was placed in an exceedingly delicate position, having been the friend and classmate of Mr. Bowen. He gave to the minister every opportunity to prove his charges.



HERBERT W. BOWEN.

The gross earnings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit gained more than \$110,000 in May.

The Central of New Jersey has finally abandoned all brass baggage checks and will use pasteboard cards for all baggage.

Chests containing supplies for "first aid to the injured" are now carried on all trains on the Southern Pacific lines in Texas.

A railroad line from Hattiesburg to Pascagoula, on the gulf coast, is the next big project to be taken up for the development of Southeast Mississippi.

President Ripley of the Santa Fe approximates the Kansas wheat crop at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 bushels. Last year the State raised 35,000,000.

The Chicago and South Shore Interurban Railway, connecting Laporte and Michigan City, Ind., was sold recently at receiver's sale for \$450,000 to the bondholders.

The Governor of Indiana has announced that under the railroad law of the State recently enacted, all officers of the State are forbidden to accept a pass from a railroad.

Secretary Taft has declined the application of the State of Missouri to take possession of the Merchants' Bridge at St. Louis, on the ground that there has been no violation of the charter.

REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

WARSAW AND LODZ UNDER RULE OF "RED TERROR."

Bloody Riots in the Streets of Two Cities—Ten Regiments of Troops Battle with Sixty Thousand Strikers—Many Women and Children Shot.

Russia again seems at the beginning of a revolution. Poland is aflame with excitement and the workmen in all South Russia are in a ferment. The Czar's government is in as great danger at home as is his army in Manchuria. The Jews and the Gentile peasants are making common cause against the government. The story of the Lodz massacre is filled with details of unspeakable cruelty manifested by the Cossacks. Old and young, men, women and children were shot down like dogs.

The present trouble began Tuesday after the funeral of the victims of the conflict between troops and terrorists the previous Sunday. The Christians were permitted to bury their dead, but the Jews were prohibited from doing so, and the police secretly interred the bodies of the Jews at night, which excited indignation and terrorists' riots were initiated Thursday.

The most serious phase of the rioting developed when the crowd deliberately pillaged liquor shops, and numbers of persons, inflamed by drink, led a crowd of at least 50,000 to further and more serious attacks. Police and military were attacked wherever they appeared in small force and many individual members were killed. Much of this disorder took place on Piotrkow street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city.

After pillaging the liquor shops the crowd set fire to them and prevented the firemen from extinguishing the flames. This was repeated deliberately at many places. The fury of the mob was given full vent, and even children, caught by the contagion, were seen kissing red flags and heard swearing that they were ready to die for liberty.

A Jewish girl mounted a box in the market square and addressed an immense crowd. Suddenly the police appeared, fired a volley, and the girl fell dead.

Market gardeners coming in were



COSSACKS CHARGING RIOTERS IN LODZ.

stopped and their carts used in building barricades. Wires were stretched in front of these barricades and the cavalry was unable to charge. Meanwhile the mob had secured arms and they were freely used.

The military finally secured the upper hand, but not without considerable losses to themselves and fearful slaughter to the rioters. The soldiers exhibited the utmost carelessness as to whether they killed peaceful persons or rioters, and as a consequence many women and children were among the dead.

At dawn Friday began a day of terror. The city was given over to bloodshed. Anarchy and fierce street fighting prevailed all day.

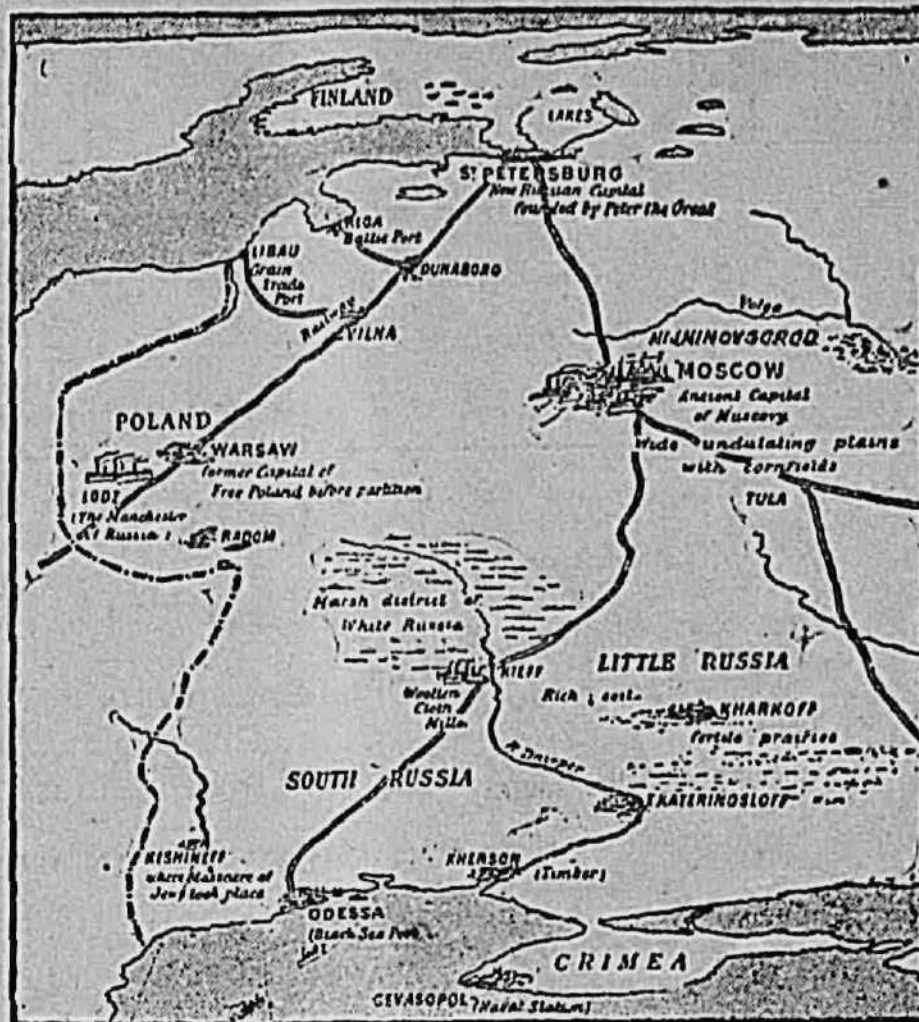
In Warsaw Saturday night gendarmes charged a crowd and infantry patrols fired two volleys. The crowd was also armed and fired upon the troops.

The social democratic party of Poland and Lithuania has issued a proclamation calling out workmen as a protest against the Lodz massacre and the men in the workshops of the Warsaw and Vienna and the Vistula railroads struck.

Other workmen's organizations threaten a general strike because of the sentencing to death of Stephen Okrelja, who threw a bomb into the Praga police station March 20, killing six policemen.

Processions were formed and marched with red flags. A mounted patrol crossed the procession and one of the marchers threw a bomb, which exploded and wounded two gendarmes. The man who threw the missile escaped.

RUSSIAN CITIES WHERE RIOTS HAVE OCCURRED.



Nearly every industrial city in Russia and Poland has been the scene of bloodshed and revolt. The map shows the wide area affected and the powerful industrial centers. Lodz, the scene of the latest carnage, has a population of 325,000 and is called the "Manchester of Poland." This city has a textile industry whose annual production is worth \$45,000,000. There are over 300 manufactories, 30,000 men being employed in the cotton mills.

All the street railways, except on the principal thoroughfares in the city, have been stopped and the newspapers have suspended publication.

Two thousand persons have been killed or wounded as the result of three days of fierce street fighting between rioters and Russian soldiers in Lodz. "Black Friday" in Lodz surpassed all the horrors of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg. The conflict was continuous except for a short lull following the throwing into the city of heavy reinforcements. Shooting was resumed Saturday night. Bodies were left lying in the streets for hours and the Cossacks robbed the dead of jewels and money. The city, dispatches say, resembles a shambles, and the

RUSSIA LONG TORN BY STRIFE.

Thousands Killed in Internal Outbreaks of the Year.

For over a year Russia has been torn with internal dissensions which have culminated in the affair at Lodz. Thousands of lives have been sacrificed in conflicts with the soldiers and police, and hardly a city of any importance in the empire has been free from rioting and bloodshed. Wholesale executions have taken place of which the world has heard but little, one account stating that 600 hangings had taken place in Warsaw, Moscow and Cronstadt having been published as far back as May 26, 1904.

The Russian government discovered evidence of plans for inaugurating a reign of terror throughout the empire last October, according to reports from St. Petersburg, which stated that the secret agents of the government had located a band of revolutionists in Switzerland.

The growing discontent of the people with the industrial conditions and the war policy of the government finally led to the general circulation of printed proclamations in St. Petersburg on Dec. 10 calling for a public demonstration outside of the court in which the trial of Sasonoff, the assassin of Minister von Plehve, was to open two days later.

The proclamation brought several thousand persons together in front of Kazan Cathedral, many carrying red flags and crying "Down with autocracy." In the midst of the anti-government demonstration the mounted police charged the crowd at full gallop and scores were injured. The riot was said to be the worst since that of 1901.

A week later there were a series of riots in Moscow on the Czar's fete day. Each day following the dispatches told of the growth of the hostile spirit toward the government and the rapid spread of industrial discontent. On Christmas morning, after the celebration of midnight mass, hundreds of workmen paraded the streets of Moscow. They were attacked by troops and many were killed.

On Jan. 12, 1905, 6,000 workmen employed in the Baku petroleum district went on a revolt and were attacked by Cossacks. A three days' conflict ensued in which scores were killed and injured. More than 300 oil wells were fired and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed.

Minor disturbances were reported daily in all parts of the empire. On Jan. 10 a charge of grape shot was fired across the River Neva into a pavilion in front of the Winter Palace while the Czar was attending the annual ceremony of blessing the waters.

Plans for a demonstration in front of the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg were started, at which a petition was to be handed to the Czar in person, and the government took steps to check any uprising with troops.

The demonstration came on Jan. 22. Father Gapon, at the head of a throng of 100,000 workmen, started to the palace and was confronted by soldiers. Volleys after volleys were fired into the dense throng, and the snow-covered streets were crimsoned with blood. It was estimated that 2,000 were killed and 3,000 wounded in less than an hour. Rioting continued three days altogether, and the time seemed ripe for revolution.

Encounters took place between the soldiers and the people in all parts of the empire. One hundred workmen were killed in a battle with the troops at Iadom. The workmen of Moscow went on a strike. Thirty citizens were killed Jan. 27 at Riga and clashes were reported at Odessa, Irevail, Libau, Kieff and Kovno. The strike began at Lodz on Jan. 20 and has continued with growing violence. Seventy-eight persons were killed at Sosnovice on Feb. 10, and on the same day more than 100 were killed or wounded in a revolt at Warsaw.

Nine students, all of them mere youths, were slaughtered at Tomsk, western Siberia, by Cossacks and police on Feb. 20. The killing was regarded as so unjustifiable that the government punished the officers responsible.

Attorney General Young of Minnesota has announced his decision that the State has authority to levy its gross earning tax on railroad traffic between the Twin Cities and Duluth. The opinion will add from \$50,000 to \$100,000 to the State taxes.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha will be chiefly affected. Capt. Robert L. Howze, Sixth cavalry, of Philippine fame, has assumed the duties of commandant of cadets at West Point, succeeding Lieut. Col. C. G. Treat, United States artillery, who has been ordered to join his command.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago. While labor troubles dragged along, some recovery was made in making deliveries and business generally reached a very high volume. Seasonable weather helped materially in the distribution of commodities, the retail lines being stimulated to largely increased activity, and there was well-sustained demand in wholesale merchandise and in metal and wood products.

Agricultural conditions made further satisfactory progress. Harvesting has extended and this prompted heavier marketing of old crops, receipts here being more than expected, but, on the other hand, shipments from this port almost doubled those of last week and are 60 per cent over those of corresponding week last year.

Interior advices reflect widening demand for necessities and country stores have good sales. Mercantile collections are prompt, the banks are fairly well loaned up and money is in steady request for commercial needs.

Primary foodstuffs continue in improved demand and Board of Trade operations have reached enlarged volume in both cash grain and provisions. Receipts of grain, 4,313,807 bushels, compared with 4,811,546 bushels a year ago, and the shipments were 4,075,124 bushels, against 2,930,487 bushels. Stocks of wheat were decreased, but the milling needs are light owing to poor export trade in flour. Hog-packing was larger than a year ago and there is ample available product for current requirements. Live stock receipts were 287,593 head, against 275,505 head a year ago.

Failures reported in Chicago district number 30, against 10 last week and 26 a year ago.

New York. Distributive trade and crop developments, while still of an irregular character, hold, and have perhaps added to the improvement manifested last week, for which warmer weather is responsible. Sales of summer goods are more active and business for fall delivery appears well from all sections save Texas, where impaired wheat crop returns have a deterrent effect. Confidence in the future still continues.

Export trade is good, railway earnings large, building active; steel mills engaged on the heavier forms of finished material will not close down this summer. The labor situation, though disturbed here and there, is on the whole a pleasant one. Crop prospects in general continue favorable, although corn conditions are spotted and the plant is very much behind.

Prices of all products still seem to favor the agricultural interests. On the other hand, new business in industrial lines is less active.

Firmness in cotton goods is a feature calling for note. Buyers are insistent for quick deliveries. Reorder business with jobbers has been fairly good, especially at the West.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending June 15 are 688,017 bushels, against 1,470,840 last week; 2,044,251 this week last year, 3,017,415 in 1903 and 3,800,634 in 1902. From July 1 to date the exports are 90,691,287 bushels, against 131,472,712 last year, 160,878,430 in 1903 and 240,700,057 in 1902. Corn exports for the week are 605,000 bushels, against 1,108,140 last week, 208,098 a year ago, 1,089,353 in 1903 and 1,107,070 in 1902. From July 1 to date the exports of corn are 70,502,311 bushels, against 50,014,842 in 1904, 64,209,703 in 1903 and 24,098,872 in 1902.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending June 15 number 177, against 194 last week; 181 in the like week in 1904, 165 in 1903, 177 in 1902 and 188 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 24, against 25 last week.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.70; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.35; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 53c to 55c; oats, standard, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 77c; hay, timothy, \$3.50 to \$12.50; prairie, \$0.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 15c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 90c to 1.00.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, yellow, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 3 white, 82c to 84c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 79c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.00 to \$1.11; corn, No. 3, 53c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 82c to 83c; rye, No. 1, 81c to 83c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 52c; pork, mess, \$12.50.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 80c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 50c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c; clover seed, prime, \$5.80.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$6.75.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, natural, white, 80c to 82c; butter, creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, western, 15c to 17c.

THE NEWS.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is just one thing hotter than the weather and that is the Virginia political situation.

We assume that Paul Morton will at least refrain from giving dinners to French Ambassadors.

Perhaps it was the Albemarle Pippins which lured the President into buying a Virginia farm.

Russia says she is going to build another great fleet. Russia would find it cheaper to bury her sailors on land.

For once a theatrical manager has underrated the public sense of decency. The man who undertook to star Nana Patterson has failed.

The election of "Uncle Tom" Davis to the lower house of Congress is the first consolation prize since Esopus was removed from the map.

Even if Mayor Weaver was a member of the machine which dominated Philadelphia he should not be denied the credit for the good work he is now performing.

Mr. Dalrymple, of Glasgow, is perfectly certain that Chicago can run its own railroads profitably if—Chicago will import the Glasgow municipal government.

Senator Beveridge has returned from Europe and has passed through Washington, but he declined to be interviewed on his famous book, "The Russian Advance."

Perhaps King Peter of Serbia can find a purchaser for his crown in the Czar. A few more subjects on dynamiting bent could hardly make any difference to the Czar.

Norway applied to the King of Sweden for a king and the request has been denied. Norway is not the only one who cannot draw a king every time one is needed even to make a full house.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that Russia has accepted Washington as a place of meeting for the peace conference "by personal direction of the Czar." That sounds like business.

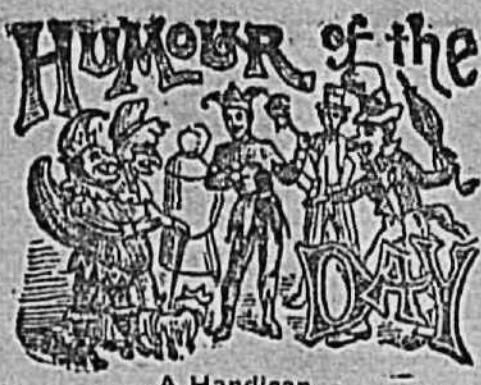
It must require a peculiar mind to doubt the administration's sincerity in its campaign against the trusts in view of the good work going on against the Beef Trust, the Paper Trust, the Santa Fe Railroad, et al.

Senator Scott is entirely wrong in supposing that the President wants to build the Panama Canal with foreign supplies. The President wants American supplies, but at the prices which all but Americans pay for them.

Perhaps the Czar now regrets that he ever departed from the high ideals which he enunciated when he called the first Hague peace convention into session. The poor Czar is a puppet in the hands of a restless bad system.

From the fact that Milwaukee was the first city to file an application with the State Department to be permitted to entertain the Russian and Japanese peace commissioners it would seem that Milwaukee wants to be made famous by something other than beer.

The President has appointed a commission of tried men in the government service to investigate the methods of the executive departments of the government. There is abundant room for investigation and reform, not that there is extensive "graft" in the government, although there is too much of that, but because the methods of every department of the government are unbusinesslike. They have never been reformed since the days of the spoils system, when it was not a question of how economically a given amount of work could be performed but of how many places a given amount of work would afford an excuse for. It is only a few years ago when a prominent member of the cabinet always applied to Congress for three or four more employees to perform any work he wanted to undertake than he regarded necessary. By means of the extra places which were doled out to the brothers, mothers-in-law, sisters, cousins and aunts of members of Congress he secured the appropriation of the amount of money he wanted and the people paid many times the actual cost of the actually useless work. The relatives of the members of Congress usually performed no labor other than draw their pay. With the extension of civil service reform this sort of thing is at an end but the evils remain and in numerous instances there may be found six clerks performing work that in any well regulated business house would be done by three, or that would be better not done at all. This, of course, is only one of the many phases of reform that are needed and which, it is hoped the new commission will ferret out and bring to the attention of the President.



A Handicap.
Mrs. Hiram Offen—How long were you in your last place?
New Servant—Just a month, ma'am.
Mrs. Hiram Offen—Indeed? What was the trouble?
New Servant—Th' trouble was that I got sick an' couldn't l'ave no sooner.—Philadelphia Press.

Keeps Cows.
City Friend—Do you keep a cow?
Mr. Oulotz of Drearyhurst—I have a strong suspicion that I do. What I have to pay my milkman every week certainly ought to be enough to keep two or three cows.

Preferred Creditors.
"Pa, what's a preferred creditor?"
"The kind I prefer is the one who is willing to take it for granted that I'll pay him just as soon as I can conveniently spare the money."

Wired.
Hicks—Charley wired me last night.
Weber—What an absurd expression! "Wired!" As if you were a champagne bottle or a cheap bouquet!

True Enough.
"Now, then, children," said the teacher, "what is it we want most in this world to make us perfectly happy?"
"De things we ain't got," shouted the bright boy in the back seat.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Proof Positive.
Lawyer—You say you were sitting in a room, could not see the road, heard nothing, and yet you swear, sir, that an automobile passed at 7 o'clock.
Witness—Certainly; I smelt it.—Puck.

Can Sleep There, Too.
"Why don't you come to church, Sunday mornings?" asked the deacon.
"Oh, I like to sleep Sunday mornings," replied the neighbor.
"Oh, well, that's all right; come anyway."—Yonkers Statesman.

Third Rail.
Eastern Man, visiting in the West—Has the third rail reached your town yet?
Western Man—Sure thing! We rode a man out of town on Monday, another man on Wednesday, and the third was rode out of town to-night!—Yonkers Statesman.

Test of Companionship.
"Is it true that you and Bilgins no longer speak?"
"Yes. He is one of those hopelessly disagreeable people. He insisted on calling attention to how much better time his dollar watch keeps than my \$200 chronometer."

Disinterested.
"Are you in favor of an extra session of congress?"
"Yes," answered Farmer Cornatossel. "We sent a feller to congress to keep him out of this neighborhood an' I'm in favor of anything that'll promote that object."—Washington Star.

Willie's Theory.
Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a drunkard?
Pa—A man who gets drunk, my son.
Little Willie—Then I suppose a tankard is a man who gets tanked, isn't he, pa?

The End of It.
"I have disproved that old saying that 'a barking dog doesn't bite.'"
"You have?"
"Yes. That dog of Crabbe's barked at me this morning and it bit the dust."

Wanted to End the Supply.



Willie—Say, ma, do storks bring de babies?
Mamma—Yes, Willie.
Willie—Say, ma, can I take pa's rifle and go huntin' dis afternoon?

Natural Deduction.
"Money talks," quoted the man with a slight touch of the proverbial habit.
"That," said the cynical person, "may explain why Demosthenes filled his mouth with rocks when he undertook to learn oratory."

Answered Without Hesitation.
"My boy," asked the schoolteacher, "what is the chief end of man?"
"Why, the end his head's on," replied the youngster.—Baltimore Herald.

Ayer's

Do you like your thin, rough, short hair? Of course you don't. Do you like thick, heavy, smooth hair? Of course you do. Then why

Hair Vigor

not be pleased? Ayer's Hair Vigor makes beautiful heads of hair, that's the whole story. Sold for 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time. It is, indeed, a wonderful hair tonic, restoring health to the hair and scalp, and, at the same time, giving a splendid dressing."
—Dn. J. W. TATUM, Madrid, Ind. T.

But de hoppergrass floated upon de top.
En de cat he 'cided to eat 'im.
En dat's how de nigger done et de cat.
En how de hoppergrass cheat 'im.

Foreign Pilots in British Waters.
In time of war the foreign-born pilots in British waters would be of great service to Britain's enemies. Fifty-nine pilotage certificates for the London district and Thames and Medway approaches are held by foreigners, of whom thirty are Dutch, thirteen Swedes, eight Germans, three Danes, three Russians and two Belgians. Englishmen are not allowed to obtain pilotage certificates in foreign ports.

Beware of the Yankees.
A leading Berlin paper contains a communication from Buenos Ayres in which the writer urges the German merchants and financiers to come into closer touch with Argentina, which gives promise of great prosperity and extensive trade. He warns his countrymen that if they tarry they will not be able to compete with the "Yankees."

Free Milk for Thirsty People.
A curious custom still holds good in the village of Waddesdon, in Buckinghamshire, England, where, on any morning or evening of the year, a person can claim a free drink of new milk from a cow specially kept for the benefit of thirsty wayfarers. This animal is known locally as the "almshorse," and when she dies another has to be provided by the parish.

Read in Many Languages.
The library of the late Prof. York Powell shows that he had an amazing range as a reader. Works in Persian, Pali, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Hindi, Syriac, Eskimo, Roumanian, Swahili, Polish and Vel—some of these being grammars—are on the list, as well as books in all the familiar European languages.

No Secret About It.
It is no secret, that for Cuts, Burns, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Sore Eyes, Boils, etc., nothing is so effective as Bucklen's Arnica Salve. "It didn't take long to cure a bad sore I had, and it is all O. K. for sore eyes," writes D. L. Gregory, of Hope, Tex. 25c at J. H. Swan's drug store.

Fleeting Fame.
Cyrus, the conqueror, thought for a little time that he was making a great thing out of this world. Yet before he came to his grave he wrote this pitiful epitaph for his monument: "I am Cyrus. I occupied the Persian empire. I was king over Asia. Be grudge me not this monument." But the world in after years plowed up his sepulchre.

Inn in Two Counties.
The little village of Llanymynech, on the borders of Wales, boasts an inn which is partly in England, and partly in Wales. Thus one-half of the building is subject to the Welsh Sunday Closing act, while the other half is amenable to English law.

The Difference.
One difference between a horse and a man is that you lead a horse to water and you can't make him drink, whereas if you lead a man to a bar, it is easy enough to make him drink.—Somerville Journal.

Egotistical Truth.
After asking a blessing on various members of the household the small boy concluded his prayer as follows: "And, Lord, don't forget to bless brother Charlie and make him as good a boy as I am."

We like best to call
SCOTT'S EMULSION
a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.
Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street,
New York.
50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

Thought There Was an Inducement.
The man with the confident air walked into the tobacco department of the big store, called the manager to one side and whispered:
"I've come in to get the prize, but I don't want anybody to know it."
"Prize? What prize?"
"Why, my wife gave me a smoking set for Christmas, and I've used it every evening since then. Don't you give a fellow some kind of a reward for that?"

Unfortunate Points.
"Don't you want to do something to which you can point with pride when you get out of congress?"
"No," answered Senator Sorghum.
"This ambition to point with pride has been the means of getting too many people out of congress."—Washington Star.

Worse Still.
"So the specialist said you'd have to give up smoking for a while, eh?"
"Yes, and he also said I'd have to give up \$15 for good."—Collier's.

In Boston.
Penelope—In Boston we saw the nicest thing.
Pauline—What was it?
Penelope—Oh! a slot machine! You think of a word, put in a penny, and out drops the correct pronunciation.—Puck.

Love's Tribulations.



Teacher—What is the future of "to love"?
Reginald—I kin predick Freddie's future if he don't quit winkin' at me gal here.

Neighborly Comment.
Mrs. Homer—I'm sure my husband never did a thing in his life that he would be ashamed to tell me.
Mrs. Gabbles—Well, I suppose it does take a great deal to shock some women.

Periodical Breaks.
Hammerly—The beer-drinking habit seems to be growing on you. Why don't you try to break yourself? Guzzles—Break myself? Why, that's just what I do every week shortly after pay-day!

Mistaken Theory.
"A woman," said the homegrown philosopher, "should pause when offered an extraordinary bargain."
"And let some other woman snap it up?" rejoined the shopper. "Well, I guess not!"

Told In Confidence.
Mayme—Daisy is going to keep her engagement to young De Smyth a secret.
Edyth—How do you know?
Mayme—Why, she told me so herself.

Down on Them.
"Ah!" sighed the young rhymer, "you care nothing for the trials of us poets."
"Probably not," replied the crusty editor, "but I'd like to be on the jury in just one trial."

An Instance.
"Mere knowledge," said the practical man, "is of little value."
"That's right," rejoined the other patron of the free lunch counter. "I know exactly what I want, but I haven't got the price."

She Pillied the Hens.
Dealer—You see, ma'am, it's all account of the cold weather. The hens can't lay as many eggs as usual.
Mrs. Newlwee—Gracious! I should think they'd swell up and burst, then.
—Philadelphia Press.

Average Housekeeper.
Mrs. Bingle—What perfectly horrible weather we are having! I haven't seen the sun for a week, and everything is moldy.
Mrs. Bingle (a day later)—Mercy on us! Mary, the sun is shining right in on the carpets. Close the shutters.—New York Weekly.

Possibly So.
"A Chicago girl has just eloped with the family butler."
"Gracious! What did she do that for?"
"I don't know, unless it was to get married."

At the Hub.
A New Yorker was visiting in Boston. Seeing a parrot in a cage, he asked:
"Does Polly want a cracker?"
"I require no sustenance from you whatever," replied the Back Bay bird, with hauteur.

A Scotch Joke.
Nan—Is there any infallible cure for senility?
Tom—Oh, yes; when you feel the symptoms coming on, all you have to do is to go out and sit under a tree. You will very soon recover.—Scottish American.

VIRGINIA FARMS

\$5.00 Per Acre And Up.

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THE OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH.

The tantalizing third we beat the birds to bed at night
And raved the roosters on the Day to greet the morning light
The cannon, loaded weeks before, was ready to salute
Our "captain" touched her off and shouted "All there, fellows, scoot!"
But we, who scorned discretion, stood around the piece of scrap,
Each hoping, if the captain fell, to fill the glorious gap.

May, not a whit more cheerfully the fathers faced the powder;
Nor could their blunderbusses raise a racket any louder.
And what more reckless hero ever drew a sword from sheath
Than he who fired his crackers while he held them in his teeth?
And, since nobody dared to "take a stump," I've often prayed
A blessing on the boy who cried, "Let's go to the per-ade!"

And then we heard the orator (though much against our will)
Who said, "The blood our fathers bled, thank God! is bleeding still!"
He bled so long we greatly feared he never would run dry.
And some one read "the grand old words," we vainly wondered why.
But, heaven be praised! a monster gun was there to make a noise
And a gallant fire-and-drum corps understood the needs of boys.

All day the crimson lemonade gushed gayly forth at us.
Still aniline enamel lined each boy's esophagus.
All day, as long as all our wealth could syndicate the price,
We chugged our ardent stomachs with canary-colored ice.
How could that con-ter-dye compel the favor of a dream?
How could that starch of corn produce so heavenly a cream?

I wonder why the Day is never celebrated now.
They try to celebrate it, but they plainly don't know how.
And would I do it in the way we used to, if I could?
Of course, I would, no, come to think, I don't believe I would!
You see, I'm just a human man and lack a boy's endurance.
Nor do I want the company to pay my life insurance!

—Edmund Vance Cook, in Puck.

OCEAN MEREDITH'S FOURTH

BY ADA MEVILL SHAW.

OCEAN MEREDITH had always lived in a large city. She was a patriotic lassie, and every year on the Fourth of July she used to decorate the house with flags, play "Yankee Doodle" and all manner of patriotic tunes on the old piano, and then, dressed in patriotic colors, with a flag in her hat, one pinned to her dress and one in her hand, go to some of the several celebrations of the day.

This year Ocean was away from the city, in a little town where it was quieter at noon than it used to be at midnight in her city home. Ocean rather liked it. She thought that when the procession went by on the Fourth of July she could see the whole of it, and not be crowded by so many hurrying people.

As Ocean became acquainted with the boys and girls in the little town she asked them why they did on the Fourth, but they were shy of the city girl, and she could not find out much about it.

The day before the holiday Ocean was very busy all day.

"What are you up to, lassie?" asked her mother.

"I'm getting all ready for to-morrow, mother."

"It will not be the same here, dear, that it was at home."

"But we're Americans, aren't we, mother? They'll celebrate, won't they?"

"I suppose they will, child."

Ocean's home was on the principal street of the sleepy little town. When the people woke up on the morning of the Fourth, what should they see but flags waving from the four front windows of the Merediths' little cottage, the posts of the porch twined with bunting, and the red, white and blue wound about the trunks of the trees just within the paling fence. Before the morning dawn was off the grass, there on the porch was Ocean herself, a sweet little vision in white, with red and blue ribbons in her hair and around her waist, and was flags floating from either shoulder. Some passing children stared at her and at the house. She ran out to the gate several times, and peered eagerly up and down the street. There was not a flag in sight, nor a sound of fife and drum. Then Ocean found her way tearfully to her busy mother's side.

"Don't you think, mother, if their grandfathers had been soldiers, and their brothers had belonged to the Volunteers, they'd celebrate?"

"I think they would, Ocean, dear."

"Mother, may I celebrate?"

Ocean's mother always let her little girl do anything that was right, so she said, "Yes," and thought no more about it. In half an hour there stood before her a little soldier lassie, with a cap perched on her curls and a drum slung over her shoulders. "I'm going to celebrate, mother; I just can't stand it!"

"All right, sweetheart. Have as good a time as you can. Perhaps we can have a little picnic in the woods this afternoon."

The people of the town heard the sound of a drum, and peered out their doors. There, marching all alone through the dusty street, beating her drum as her brother had taught her, and singing "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," was a little girl in white.

"For gracious sake!" cried Tom Peterson, an old member of the Grand Army, coming out of his house to see. "What are you doing, little one?"

Ocean saluted gravely. "I'm celebrating. Don't you know about the Fourth here? My grandfather was a soldier. My brother is one, too. It didn't come."

"So you thought you'd celebrate? Well, I vow! See here, wife!"

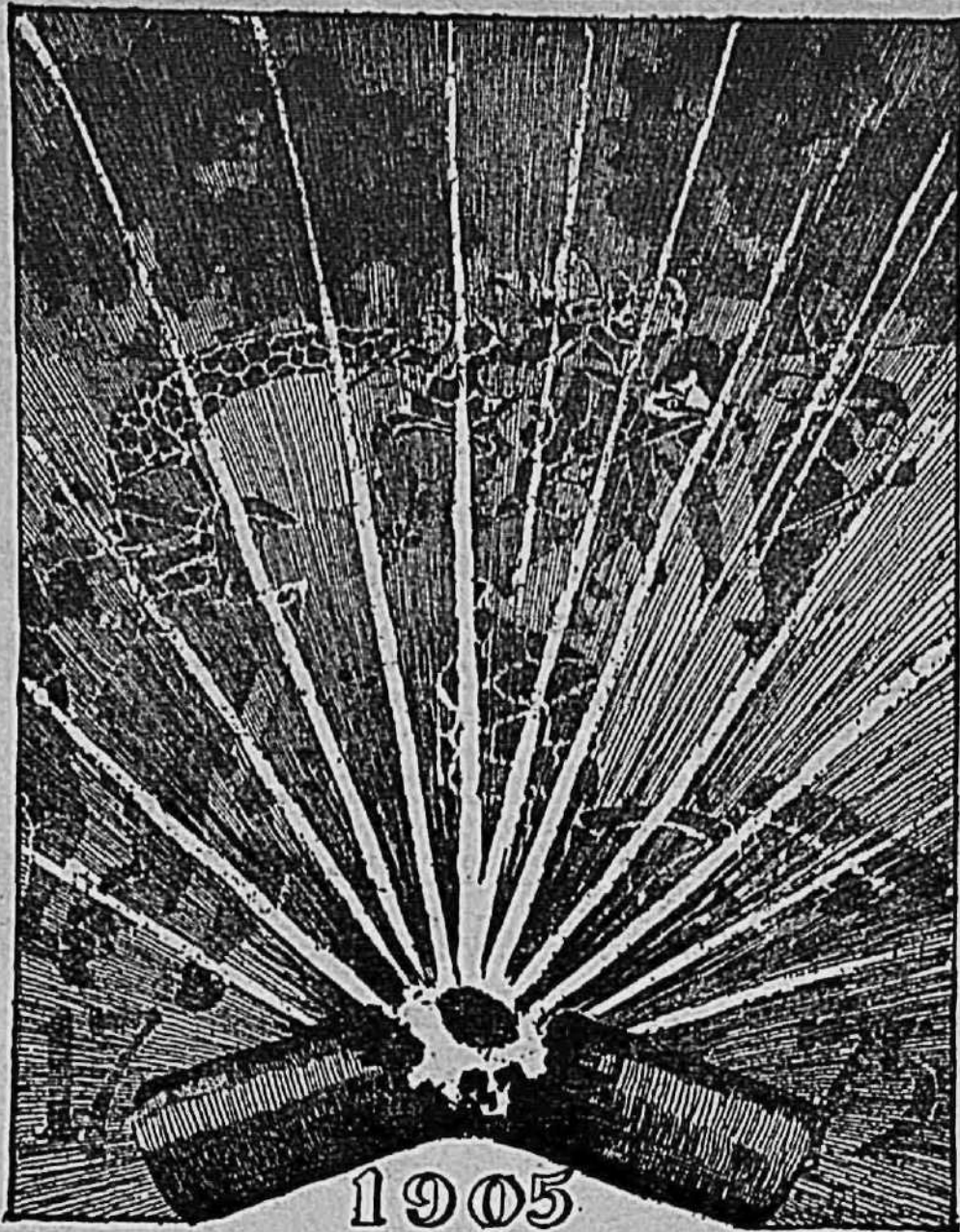
Ocean waited while a woman in a sunbonnet came out. Then the man went into the house and came back with an old fife and a tattered flag.

"I reckon your grandfather and me were comrades, little one. Suppose we go see your mother a bit. Then we'll celebrate some more."

Ocean's heart beat high as she walked by the old soldier's side back to her mother's gate.

"If you will let us have your little girl for a while, ma'am, we'll take care of her. Actually we've forgotten how to be patriotic in this town. There isn't a flag in town besides yours. It's a shame."

The next thing Ocean knew was she



Why We Celebrate

COME here, son. Let's talk.

You smell of powder and burning punk. That rag on your finger hides a burn. It is possible you will set fire to the house before the day is done. The one thing that seems good to you is noise—NOISE—in big letters, with an explosion every second and joyous whoops in between.

Do you know what it is all about?

Do you know why thousands of tons of gunpowder are burned? Why 80,000,000 of people take a holiday? Why flags are flying, bands play "The Star Spangled Banner," and from the Florida Keys to the coast of Maine the folks feel a splendid burst of patriotism, and are glad that they belong to this beautiful country?

You don't just understand, and you are not to blame. We have a few men in the country who couldn't tell the President's name, and other men who have been so busy making money that they have forgotten the birth of freedom and the devotion, heroism and self-sacrifice that made it possible for the United States to become the first nation in the world.

Your great-granddaddy was a lad like you when the people decided to be free. They were governed by a king. He ruled a country he had never seen. He was not a good king. He oppressed the people. He would not read their petitions for justice. The Americans were no more to him than cattle. He was rich and big and powerful. He claimed, as kings do, that his right to rule came from God.

There were no millionaires in the United States then. Nearly everybody was poor and had to work. Very often many of them were hungry. Sometimes they were shot down by Indians while tilling their fields. Life in the country was hard, and cities were few and far between. The people didn't care about hardships. They were willing to go hungry, wear homespun and go without hundreds of things that we think we must have, but they would not be slaves.

They wanted to be free; to govern themselves; to make their own laws. They thought about it, they prayed about it, and one day they defied the king.

Then came war and suffering. It would make you cry to even think about it. There wasn't much money, powder, medicine, clothing. There was a world of courage. History has never known braver men than those Continental soldiers, who loved George Washington as you love your father, and left bloody footprints as they marched.

Sometimes they won battles; sometimes they lost them. Mothers mourned for dead husbands and sons. There were graves everywhere. There were traitors, too; and it took stout hearts to keep on fighting, when the odds were so great. "Liberty or death" was the cry. They meant it. They really were willing to die for their country. They were unselfish. They were rags. They fought for love. They saw their homes burned and their possessions destroyed. And yet in the breasts of these men was a fire that couldn't be quenched. They fought with scythes and clubs and axes, as well as guns. When there were no cannon balls they shot stones, and they did not think that their homes, their money, their possessions, legs, arms, even their lives were too big a price to pay for liberty.

One day it was all over, because right was stronger than wrong. A nation was bleeding from a thousand wounds, but it was free.

The people were no longer slaves of an unjust king, and America was what God intended men should make it—the land of the free, the home of the brave.

And that, son, is why we celebrate Independence Day. It is to mark the birth of liberty, to arouse love for the finest flag that was ever lifted by a breeze, to make you and millions more care more for your country; to make you remember the grandness of the men who died that you, too, might be free and share in the glories of a republic.

When you and the other millions of boys who are shooting firecrackers grow up to be men, pray that you will not forget; that you will be as true and loyal and brave and as unselfish as was that grand race of oaks that burst the shackles forged by a king over a century ago.

Get your firecrackers! Start the pinwheels, shout as loud as you can. Let's celebrate hard, and when the smell of gunpowder is in the air, and fiery stars are gleaming, and the boom of cannon almost drowns the music of the band, we'll salute the flag that we love—that George Washington loved—because of the things that happened when your great-granddaddy was a little boy.—Cincinnati Post.

seated in state in a tiny bit of a carriage drawn by two ponies. In this, with her new friend beside her, she was taken from house to house. She hardly understood what was going on, but in a few hours her carriage, decorated with flags, led a good-sized procession of men and boys. There were nine old soldiers and their flags, fife and drums. They were Ocean's bodyguard. The procession marched up and down the quiet streets, singing, drumming, cheering. People got out old flags and streamers. It was a splendid Fourth of July.

When the parade was hot and tired and thirsty, they stopped at Ocean's door, and there stood her mother with great pails of lemonade and a heaping tray of cookies. You ought to have heard them cheer. They cheered the flag and George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, the President, the Grand Army of the Republic—and last, but not least, they cheered dear little Ocean Meredith, whose patriotism waked them all up on the Fourth of July.—Farm and Fireside.

Pyrotechnology.

"They're off in a bunch," said the sporty Red Light, as he saw a little fellow light a pack of firecrackers at once.

"Go chase yourself!" said the Pistol to the Nigger-Chaser.

"Shoot the cap!" said a Piece of Funk to the Pistol.

"That's what I call light work," re-



NORWAY STANDS FIRM.

Storthing Tells Oscar Union Could Not Longer Be Maintained.

Christiania, Norway, advices say that the address to King Oscar, the rickdag and the Swedish people generally, adopted by the storthing in reply to the long letter which the King sent June 13 to the president of the storthing, Mr. Berner, is of a conciliatory character. At the same time, however, it indicates the unalterable determination of the storthing to adhere to the action taken in dissolving the union with Sweden.

Address in part follows:
"Your Majesty—Norway's storthing respectfully begs to address Your Majesty and through Your Majesty Sweden's Riksdag and Sweden's people as follows:

"What has been happening recently in Norway is the inevitable result of a combination of late political events and cannot be altered.

"The Storthing recognizes fully Your Majesty's difficult position and never for a moment has doubted that Your Majesty's decisions are in accordance with what Your Majesty has regarded as the rights and duties of the crown. At the same time the Storthing is desirous of addressing an appeal to Your Majesty, the Riksdag and the people of Sweden, with the object of contributing to the peaceful carrying through of the dissolution of the union and the safeguarding of the friendship and concord of the two peoples of the peninsula.

"The Norwegian people never intended to assail Sweden's honor. As Your Majesty in council May 20 declared you were unable to sanction the Storthing's unanimous resolution for the establishment of a separate Norwegian consular service, and as no Norwegian government could be obtained by Your Majesty, the constitutional state of Norway was so far disjoined that the union could no longer be maintained.

"In the belief that the Swedish people share these views, the Storthing suggests to Sweden's constitutional authorities that they enter upon the negotiations requisite for a final settlement on the dissolution of the union with the recognition of Norway's new status and her rights as a sovereign state. The Storthing itself prepared to meet every fair and reasonable wish that may be put forward to safeguard the Kingdom's independence and integrity."

Conservative Swedish papers openly advocate war against Norway and the situation is growing more intense. They urge mobilization of the troops and demand the cession of Northern Norway as compensation to the Swedish people for the dissolution of the union.

WOODMEN IN BIENNIAL SESSION

Head Consul Recommends Prohibition of Sunday Picnics.

The head camp of Modern Woodmen of America opened its fourteenth biennial convention in Milwaukee Tuesday, with between 600 and 700 delegates, representing over 11,000 camps and nearly 700,000 members, present.

Mayor Rose welcomed the delegates to the city and presented the keys of the city to the head consul. Responses were made by Head Consul A. R. Talbot for the Modern Woodmen and Head Clerk Charles W. Hawes of Rock Island, Ill., for the head office.

Head Consul R. Talbot recommended an amendment of the by-laws prohibiting local camps or Foresters' teams from holding Sunday picnics or excursions under the auspices of the society, with a penalty for disobedience of expulsion or revocation of charter.

Head Clerk C. W. Hawes reported the insurance in force at the close of the biennial term to be \$1,130,078,500. The society paid 7,051 death claims, amounting to \$12,003,603, as against 5,800 claims, amounting to \$10,739,435 during the term preceding. The average per capita payment to the benefit fund was \$1.26 1/2, as against 80 cents during the term preceding. The increase was due to the new rates becoming effective Jan. 1, 1904, when the rates of the members were increased from 25 per cent to 75 per cent at the various ages. There were 2,901 deaths from accident and 804 deaths from suicide. Of the latter 248 were farmers—30.35 per cent of the total number. The farmers also led in accidental deaths—885.

FACTS ABOUT :

THE CENSUS.

The Federal Census Bureau will soon send a large force of employees into every State in the Union to gather facts and statistics concerning marriage and divorce. The plans for the investigation, which Congress ordered last winter upon the suggestion of President Roosevelt, are finished, and the bureau is now just completing the collection of material for the census of manufactures, which will shortly be available for the work.

Not since 1880 has any systematic compilation of such facts been made, and the great changes which have come about since then have made it clear that a new gathering of statistics is desirable for purposes of general information, while it is absolutely essential if any action is to be taken toward securing better legislation on these subjects.

The census bureau will collect and analyze the provisions of the marriage and divorce laws in each State and Territory. It will get as complete statistics of marriages and divorces as possible since 1880, and it will aim to discover in each State the prevailing grounds on which divorces are applied for and granted. State officials will be asked to furnish such figures as they have gathered, but as their work, even where they have any results to show, is usually very incomplete, this must be supplemented by resort to original records.

The cause of our marriage and divorce laws which has resulted from the free activity of the different State Legislatures, will undoubtedly be shown in vivid fashion by the report. A strong impetus to the movement for simplification and reform, either by securing joint action among the States or by a constitutional amendment granting Congress the power to legislate in this field, may be expected to follow.

Sparks from the Wires.

Sherborne, England, celebrated the twelve hundredth anniversary of its founding.

FAST TRAIN RESUMED

TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED ON 18-HOUR SCHEDULE.

Famous New York Central-Lake Shore Train Now Making Regular Trips Between New York and Chicago in 18 Hours—Accident Not Due to Speed.

The famous New York Central-Lake Shore Twentieth Century Limited train, which was wrecked by running into an open switch at Mentor, Ohio, has been restored to the position of the fastest long-distance train in the world. After an extended conference with his staff, President W. H. Newman issued an order which places the "Century" on its former eighteen-hour schedule between Chicago and New York.

This action was taken after a most rigid and searching investigation into the facts, which resulted in the unanimous conclusion that speed was in no way a factor contributing to the disaster at Mentor. For this reason, and this alone, President Newman ordered the restoration of the old schedule.

Had there been the slightest doubt in the mind of a single operating official of any of the New York Central lines upon this point the twin "Century" fliers would still run between Chicago and New York on a twenty-hour schedule. In determining the issue, safety, and safety alone, was the paramount consideration.

In arriving at his decision in the matter President Newman did not rest content with the judgment and opinions of his operating staff nor upon the evidence of the investigation that was conducted and concluded by W. H. Marshall and staff of the Lake Shore and by the detectives employed by the railroad. Commissioner Morris of the Railroad Commission of the State of Ohio and W. O. Jackson, chief inspector of railroads and telegraphs of the State of Ohio, went to the scene of the wreck, and upon their official report President Newman in a large measure based his action in restoring the "Century" to its former running time.

Inspector Jackson's report is sweeping and conclusive upon the most important points in connection with the wreck. He declared that there was no doubt that the switch was opened maliciously and intentionally, but was unable to determine whether it was locked or open. He further states:

"Do not think that the speed of the train had anything to do with the wreck or with the number of persons killed. The number killed was due to the fact that the dinner was just finished, and the men had gone forward to the smoker. Fast trains are no more liable to accident than others, for they make fewer stops, and many accommodation trains run as fast between stations as the Twentieth Century Limited."

Commissioner Morris' statement is equally strong upon the point of speed not being a contributing factor, and upon these official statements President Newman feels that he can rely to show to the public, first, that the only thing for the management to do after the wreck was to return to the former schedule until the facts were determined, and that the only logical thing to do now is to revert again to the eighteen-hour schedule.

Had, however, the conclusion regarding the cause of the wreck been different, and had the State Commission and Inspector decided that speed was a factor, President Newman stood ready not only to continue the "Century" on a twenty-hour schedule, but also to go over his entire train service list and revise it wherever the speed of trains came into logical conflict with his action in the matter of the "Century."

The amended fish and game laws provide for political patronage which adds considerably to the Governor's larder. In addition to the five fish wardens provided for in the present law at a salary of \$600 per annum the new act gives the Governor authority to appoint one or more deputy fish wardens for each county in the State. It is provided that these deputies shall receive as their compensation the same fees paid constables for similar services and one-half the fines collected for violation of the fish laws in addition. The new game law also authorizes appointment by the State game warden of from one to three deputy game wardens for every county in the State, who shall receive \$2 a day, traveling expenses and half the fines collected by them. In addition to the deputy game wardens the law provides for ten game wardens, who receive a salary of \$300 per annum and traveling expenses.

The commission for the construction of a State department of justice also will be organized after July 1. This commission will consist of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General and three judges of the Supreme Court. Upon organization the commission will select a site and advertise for bids. The legislative act contemplates the erection of a department of justice at Springfield to cost \$350,000, of which \$150,000 was appropriated by the Forty-fourth General Assembly.

The State geological survey to be established at the State university will be managed by a commission to consist of the Governor, the president of the State university and another person to be appointed by the Governor. Members of the commission will receive expense money, but no compensation.

Under the new law providing for the distribution of anti-diphtheria antitoxin the State board of health is authorized to appoint an agent for each county and is allowed necessary expenses incurred in the appointment of agents and for the supply of antitoxin.

NEW JOBS IN STATE.

LAW PASSED BY LAST ASSEMBLY EFFECTIVE JULY 1.

Governor Deneen Will Have Some Good-Paying Places for Friends—Acts Relating to Chicago Carry the Referendum in Most Cases.

Although laws enacted by the Forty-fourth General Assembly which go into effect July 1 provide for many new political jobs, few of them are appointive. The Chicago municipal court act, which provides for twenty-eight municipal judges and many collateral appointments, must be referred to the electors of Chicago for their adoption and cannot become effective before the first Monday in December, 1906. The new Chicago charter also rests upon a referendum. This act abolishes the office of city attorney, extends the term of Mayor from two to four years, enlarges the powers of the City Council and provides for a city board of pardons.

After July 1, the date upon which all legislative acts become effective unless otherwise provided, the Circuit judges of Cook county by a rule to be entered of record may determine the number of probation officers to be appointed in Cook county and may certify their action to the president of the county board. The county commissioners, according to the new law, are thereupon required to appoint the number of probation officers designated and pay them "suitable compensation," to be determined by the board.

The creation of forest preserve districts under the new law covering the subject carries appointment by the Governor of six commissioners for each district. The commissioners must serve without compensation, but the president of the commission will receive a salary of \$2,500 a year.

Civil Service Men Well Paid.

The State civil service commission, which will be appointed by Gov. Deneen July 1, will consist of three members, who will be named for terms of two, four and six years respectively. The commissioners will receive a salary of \$3,000 a year and necessary traveling expenses. The chief clerk receives his appointment from the commission and a salary of \$2,500 a year, with traveling expenses added. Persons acting as civil service examiners or members of a trial board are entitled to \$5 per diem and traveling expenses. The new law provides that the Governor shall appoint the commission within thirty days after July 1 and that the commission shall classify the employees of the State charitable institutions within ninety days after their appointment.

The board of State dental inspectors, which also will be appointed by the Governor, will consist of five examiners, who will be entitled to \$10 per diem for actual service and all expenses. One of the members of the board, however, shall act as secretary and he may draw a salary to be determined by the board. Persons who after July 1 desire to practice dental surgery in Illinois must obtain licenses from the dental board. To obtain a license the applicant must show that he has practiced dentistry in a foreign State five years consecutively preceding the date of his application or must be a graduate of a dental college whose standing is approved by the board. The examination fee is \$20 and license fee \$5. The holder of a license also must pay 25 cents to have his name recorded with the county clerk of his county. Persons who practice dentistry without a license are subject to a fine of from \$50 to \$200. The dental act was intended to hit at diploma mills.

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If Norway can't get a king she may have to take a jack or a ten-spot.

Norway believes divorce is a good thing in so far as Sweden is concerned.

The last blow has fallen, General Miles has deserted the cause of Russia.

The difference between Henry James and the newspapers is that people read the newspapers.

Doubtless the striking express company teamsters have the sympathy of Miss Mae Wood.

Dr. Patton can hardly avoid becoming personal when he refers to the "\$40,000,000 rascal" class.

Mayor Weaver and Togo seem to have conspired to obscure Tom Lawson and the Chicago strike.

Happily it is not possible to make a political issue out of the removal of John P. Jones' remains.

Perhaps it might be better called the Quittable Insurance Company, from the way the directors are evacuating.

A Cleveland (Ohio) pastor proposes to erect a nine-story church. He expects to be the first sky-pilot to have a skyscraper.

While you thought the officials of the big insurance companies were lying awake nights planning a good time for your widow it appears they were doing something else.

An army in which some of the officers have to be shot for circulating revolutionary literature is certainly a great piece of fighting machinery on which to depend in a pinch.

With the microbe of war as busy as it is at present, a peaceful dissolution of the long partnership between Norway and Sweden will be something to remember.—Rochester Herald.

Nervous Women

Their Sufferings Are Usually Due to Uterine Disorders Perhaps Unsuspected

A MEDICINE THAT CURES

Can we dispute the well-known fact that American women are nervous? How often do we hear the expression, "I am so nervous, it seems as if I should fly," or, "Don't speak to me," Little things annoy you and make you irritable; you can't sleep, you are unable to quietly and calmly perform your daily tasks or care for your children.

The relation of the nerves and generative organs in women is so close that nine-tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous debility, the blues, sleeplessness and nervous irritability arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Fits of depression or restlessness and irritability, spirits easily affected, so that one minute she laughs, the next minute weeps. Pain in the ovaries and between the shoulders. Loss of voice; nervous dyspepsia. A tendency to cry at the least provocation. All this points to nervous prostration.

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition and prevent months of prostration and suffering so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. M. E. Shotwell, of 103 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"I cannot express the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration, headache, loss of appetite. I could not sleep and would walk the floor almost every night."

"I had three doctors and got no better, and life was a burden. I was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has worked wonders for me."

"I am a well woman, my nervousness is all gone and my friends say I look ten years younger."

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